

PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ

Present Positions:

Party: Member of the Politburo

Other: Prime Minister; Sejm Deputy

* * *

Piotr Jaroszewicz was born on 8 October 1909 in the small town of Nieswiez in northeastern Poland (now incorporated into the Soviet Union). His parents were teachers. After graduating from a teacher's college in the early 1930s, Jaroszewicz became an elementary school teacher in the village of Borow in the Garwolin district of central Poland. While teaching he completed an extension course at the Free University in Warsaw, specializing in education and social sciences, which gave him his only academic title..

At the outbreak of World War II Jaroszewicz found himself in that part of Poland which was invaded by the Soviet Army. He settled in what then became the Soviet Republic of Byelorussia, became a Soviet citizen, and kept on teaching. After the outbreak of Soviet-German hostilities in June 1941 he moved with his family to the Soviet Union (reportedly ahead of the evacuation plans). Nothing is known about his activities in the subsequent two years; he re-emerged in mid-1943 in Sielce, USSR, where the Polish First Army was being organized.

Jaroszewicz's rise in the army was amazingly quick, given his lack of military qualifications and experience. He joined Berling's Army as a private, was commissioned in a matter of months, and rose almost instantly to the rank of colonel. In his capacity as chief politruk he "fought" in all the operations of the First Army from Lenino to Berlin, ending up as second-in-command of political education in the army.

After the war Jaroszewicz was appointed deputy chief of what was then known as the Main Political Educational Board of the Polish Army. He joined the Polish Workers' Party in

1944 and was a delegate to its first congress in 1945. Promoted to the rank of general, he became Deputy Minister of National Defense in the postwar Government of National Unity at the end of 1945. In December 1950 his short but brilliant military career came to an end, and he became Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission. He has held prominent administrative posts connected with the economy ever since. In 1952 he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister, a post he held until December 1970, when he became Prime Minister. Concurrently he filled a number of other government posts: between May 1954 and March 1956 he was Minister of Coal Mining; from June 1957 to June 1969, Deputy Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers; from April 1958 to August 1970, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Co-operation with Foreign Countries; and from 1958 to early 1971 he was Poland's permanent representative to Comecon's executive board. He has been a Sejm deputy since January 1947.

Jaroszewicz has also been a member of a number of party executive bodies. He was elected a Central Committee member in December 1948, became a candidate member of the Politburo in June 1964, and was made a full Politburo member in December 1970.

Jaroszewicz spends a good deal of his time traveling. Between 1957 and 1972 he visited Moscow 51 times, mainly on Comecon business, Prague 20 times, and a number of other East European capitals. He has been to the United States twice, in April 1960 (on an invitation from the government) and in November 1963 (to attend President Kennedy's funeral). In the Far East, he has visited Peking (March 1958), Ulan Bator (October 1967), and Hanoi (September 1969), as well as other cities. He is also a prolific writer, and has had scores of articles and interviews published, including a number in Soviet papers such as Pravda, Izvestia and Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta (chiefly dealing with Comecon matters).

Jaroszewicz does not appear to have taken an active part in the internal party struggle of the 1960s, but concentrated instead on his manifold responsibilities in the government.

Although he was known to be a personal friend of Jozef Cyrankiewicz this did not prevent his nomination for or acceptance of the latter's post of Prime Minister on 23 December 1970. Since then Jaroszewic has seemed to enjoy Gierek's full confidence and has played a major role in shaping the leadership's socioeconomic policies. His long-standing friendly relations with Mořcow have undoubtedly been an asset to the new regime.

* * *

Political Career

1944.	Joined Polish Workers' Party.
1945 (December)	Appointed Deputy Minister of Defense in Government of National Unity.
1947 (January)	Elected <u>Sejm</u> deputy.
1948 (December)	Elected full member of Central Committee.
1950 (December)	Left Ministry of Defense, became Deputy Chairman of State Planning Commission.
1952 (November)	Left Planning Commission, became Deputy Prime Minister.
1954 (May)	Still Deputy Prime Minister, appointed Minister of Coal Mining.
1956 (March)	Relieved as Minister of Coal Mining.
1957 (June)	Still Deputy Prime Minister, named Deputy Chairman of Council of Ministers' Economic Committee.
1958 (April)	Made head of Committee on Foreign Economic Co-operation, and permanent representative to Comecon's executive board.
1964 (June)	Elected candidate member of Politburo.
1969 (June)	Relinquished post as Economic Committee Deputy Chairman.

- 1970 (December) Elected full member of Politburo, promoted
from Deputy Prime Minister to Prime Minister.
- 1971 (February) Relinquished Comecon post.
- 1971 (December) Re-elected full member of Politburo.

* * *

Sources

1. International Who's Who 1971-1972.
2. Mala Encyklopedia Wojskowa (Warsaw: 1967), Vol. I.
3. Poznan 1956-Grudzien 1970 (Paris: Kultura Literary
Institute, 1971), Vol. 202, pp. 92-128.
4. Trybuna Ludu, 12 December 1971.

WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI

Present Positions:

Party: Member of the Politburo

Other: Minister of National Defense; Sejm Deputy

* * *

Wojciech Jaruzelski was born on 6 July 1923 in Kurow (Pulawy district, Lublin Voivodship). According to his official biographies his family was of the intelligent-sia, and there are also rumors that he is the son of a landowner or a Polish career officer. Before the war he is said to have attended "an aristocratic grammar school" run by the Marian Fathers at Bielany in Warsaw, or, according to other sources, the Jesuit grammar school in Chyrow. The fact that in 1939 he was deported to the Soviet Union points to the latter probability, since the Jesuit school was situated not far from Lwow. One thing is certain: since he was barely 16 years of age when the September 1939 campaign ended, he could not have completed his secondary education before the war.

He worked as a laborer in the Soviet Union from 1940 until July 1943, when he volunteered for General Berling's Polish Army, then forming in the USSR. He entered the officers' training school in Ryazan, from which he graduated with credit in December, and was commissioned as an officer in the Fifth Infantry Regiment. He served with the Polish First Army until the end of the war, by which time he had reached the rank of captain.

After the war (1945-1947) he fought against the "armed underground" (i.e., the forces opposing the new order, most probably the Home Army). In 1947 he joined the Polish Workers' Party.

He studied at the Higher Infantry School and the General Swierczewski General Staff Academy, graduating from

the latter in 1955. He then began lecturing on techniques and staff work at various military schools, became chief of the Military Academies' and Officers' Schools and Courses Administration, and was reportedly quartermaster of the Pomeranian Military District and concurrently (from 1957 to 1960) commander of the 12th Pomeranian Mechanized Division and of the Szczecin garrison.

In July 1956, at the age of 33, he was promoted to the rank of major general, thus becoming the youngest general in Poland. Apparently his promotion, which occurred about the time he became divisional commander, was attributable the successful completion of his studies at the General Staff Academy.

In June 1960 he was appointed the chief of the army's Main Political Board, a rather unusual appointment for a man who had until then been a line commander or general staff officer, and had no training in political education. There are two possible explanations for his assignment to the Main Political Board: 1) He may already have been singled out for high military posts and thus sent to the Political Board to gain experience in that type of work; 2) General Jozef Urbanowicz (who ultimately succeeded Jaruzelski as chief of Main Political Board) may at that time have been unacceptable as its chief. In any case, for almost five years (until February 1965) Jaruzelski was chief politruk of the armed forces. In May 1962 he was appointed Deputy Minister of National Defense, a post usually held by the chief of the Main Political Board. (He had been made a lieutenant general in July 1960.

In 1965 Jaruzelski was made Chief of the General Staff, a change given considerable importance by the surrounding circumstances. The then Chief Inspector of Training, General Zygmunt Duszyński, was demoted, and his post was taken over by the senior and most able Soviet officer in the Polish service, General Jerzy Bordzilowski, until then chief of the General Staff. Bordzilowski may have been named Training Inspector so that he could determine what needed to be

changed and brought into line after Duszynski's departure, but the transfer may also have been made in order to make an opening for Jaruzelski, who thus could be kept under Bordzilowski's close observation.

In April 1968, as a result of a leadership reshuffle that took place after the March 1968 students riots, Marshal Marian Spychalski was made Chairman of the Council of State, and Jaruzelski took over his post as Minister of National Defense. Six months later (on 9 October 1968) he was made a full General.

While Jaruzelski's military career can only be termed brilliant (minister and full general at the age of 45), until very recently his climb up the political ladder was slow and by no means spectacular. Although he had been a party member since 1947, he was not elected a delegate to a party congress until the third congress in March 1959 (since when he has been a delegate each time); he became a CC member only in June 1964, after having been chief of the Main Political Board for four years and Deputy Minister of National Defense for two. The December 1970 riots and the change in the party leadership gave impetus to his rise. At the seventh plenum on 20 December 1970 he was elected a candidate member of the Politburo, and at the sixth party congress in December 1971 he was elected to full membership in that body, thus attaining the standing his predecessors in the Ministry of National Defense, Marshals Konstanty Rokossowski and Marian Spychalski, had had.

Jaruzelski has been a Sejm deputy since 1961, representing first (until and including the 1969 elections) Szczecin, which he often visited and where he once was a garrison commander, then (in March 1972) Wroclaw.

After he took over as chief of the Main Political Board, Jaruzelski traveled abroad extensively, mainly on short official trips. Since 1961 he has been in the Soviet Union on at least nine occasions and has visited almost all of the other Warsaw Pact countries. He also visited Sweden and Belgium in 1967.

* * *

Political Career

1947	Joined Polish Workers' Party.
1960 (June)	Appointed chief of army's Main Political Board.
1961 (April)	Elected <u>Sejm</u> deputy.
1962 (May)	Appointed Deputy Minister of National Defense.
1964 (June)	Elected to Central Committee.
1965 (February)	Left army Main Political Board, became Chief of General Staff.
1968 (April)	Appointed Minister of National Defense.
1970 (December)	Elected candidate member of Politburo.
1971 (December)	Elected full member of Politburo.

* * *

Sources

1. International Who's Who 1971-1972.
2. Mala Encyklopedia Wojskowa (Warsaw: 1967), Vol. 1.
3. Noty Biograficzne PAP (Warsaw), August 1969.
4. Poznan 1956-Grudzien 1970 (Paris: Kultura Literary Institute, 1971), Vol. 202, pp. 92-128.
5. Radio Warsaw, 12 April 1968.
6. Trybuna Ludu, 2 June 1960, 31 May 1962, 12 April 1968, 22 December 1970, and 12 December 1971.
7. Wielka Encyklopedia Powszechna (Warsaw: 1970), Vol. 13.

STANISLAW KANIA

Present Positions:

Party: Candidate Member of the Politburo; Secretary of the Central Committee

Other: Sejm Deputy; Member of the Presidium of the PUWP Parliamentary Club

* * *

Stanislaw Kania, the son of a peasant, was born on 8 March 1927 in the village of Wrocanka (Jaslo District, Rzeszow Voivodship). His official biographies make no reference to whatever secondary education he may have had. At the age of 15 he began working as a blacksmith's apprentice, and later became a qualified blacksmith. After World War II he helped to organize, and became Chairman of, the Fighting Youth Union in his native village. In April 1945 he joined the Polish Workers' Party and became active in youth and party organizations; in December 1948 he was made Deputy Chairman of the voivodship committee of the Polish Youth Union (ZMP) in Rzeszow and later became a member of PUWP voivodship committee.

After graduating from the two-year party school attached to the PUWP Central Committee in 1952, Kania was assigned the job of head of the ZMP's rural youth department, and in February 1955 was elected a member of its main board presidium, which positions he lost in November 1956. Sometime in 1958 he became head of the Agricultural Department of the Warsaw Voivodship Party Committee, and in September 1960 its secretary, a post he occupied until December 1968, when he was made head of the Administrative Department of the PUWP CC. (He had by this time completed his studies in economics in extension courses at the Higher School of Social Studies attached to the PUWP CC.)

At the fourth party congress (June 1964) Kania was elected a deputy CC member, and at the fifth congress

(November 1968) advanced to full CC membership; in April 1971 he became a CC Secretary, and at the sixth party congress (December 1971) he was elected a candidate member of the Politburo.

A rather colorless apparatchik, Kania had not been much in the public eye until his recent rise in the party hierarchy. He was elected a deputy to the Sejm for the first time in March 1972. In past years he had been an infrequent traveler abroad, but since joining the CC Secretariat he has headed PUWP delegations to the congresses of the West German CP (November 1971) and the Finnish CP (April 1972).

Kania's appointment as CC Secretary in April 1971 was closely linked with the effort of PUWP First Secretary Gierek to consolidate his position in the leadership, particularly vis-à-vis the then Politburo member and CC Secretary Mieczyslaw Moczar. Kania assumed the latter's responsibilities within the Secretariat for security and military affairs, a move that foreshadowed Moczar's removal (in June 1971) as CC Secretary. Subsequently, Kania assisted the party leader in reorganizing the Ministry of the Interior, which had long been the principal base of Moczar's power. His success in this assignment was undoubtedly a factor in his later elevation to candidate membership in the Politburo.

* * *

Political Career

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1945 (April) | Joined Polish Workers' Party, became active in youth and party organizations. |
| 1948 (December) | Became Deputy Chairman of Polish Youth Union (ZMP) voivodship committee in Rzeszow. |
| 1952 | Named head of ZMP Rural Youth Department and member of ZMP main board. |